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THE CHIRONIAN.

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THE CHIRONIAN will be sent until ordered discontinued.

WE congratulate the Class of '88 on its selection of the new Board of Editors for the coming year. They are all able men, and we expect to see them keep THE CHIRONIAN in its accustomed place—at the head of college journals.

THE Class of '77 will hold a reunion and informal meeting on its decennial anniversary in the college amphitheatre on the afternoon of April 14, 1887, immediately after the graduating exercises. It is hoped that as many of the class will be present as possible. By order of Committee.

ONE of our exchanges, in referring to the number of hospitals, dispensaries and colleges that have been opened by the "new school" during the past year, calls 1886 the "star" year of Homœopathy.

From present indications this year is not to be far behind. One hospital in this city has been placed in charge of homœopathic physicians and surgeons, and now it is announced that several gentlemen, headed by John D. Rockefeller and David Dows, have offered to subscribe liberally toward a new college building and hospital. We are informed that the Faculty has appointed a committee for securing the necessary building lots. The college will be organized under a new charter, and the name will be changed to the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. In our next issue we hope to be able to give more of the details.

EXAMINATIONS are upon us. Now comes the test of the three years' work.

And who shall say the test is not severe enough?

Surely one must have considerable knowledge packed away in his cranium to stand the steady fire of questions, oral and written, for six days and nights.

WE print an article from the *Medical Era* in which the "Doctor" refers in his usual pointed manner to a recent note in the *Medical Record.*

So far as the Dean of this college is concerned, the *Record's* assertion is false; but the trickery of the *Record* is proverbial, and we have seldom seen its unfairness more clearly exposed than in the "Doctor's" talk.

A Correction.

IN the preceding number of THE CHIRONIAN, p. 133, the experience of Dr. Wilkins in the use of the *sulpho carbolate of soda* in diphtheria was not sent in for publication, and the doctor is not responsible for errors therein occurring. He does not claim originality in this treatment of septic throat conditions.

*Notes on Sulphur.**

FROM A LECTURE BY T. F. ALLEN, M.D.

SULPHUR is, above all, a tissue remedy. It is an integral part of the protoplasm, as well as Phosphorus, why, I don't know.

Any proportion of Sulphur which is readily taken into the fluids, and which affects the tissues, does affect the integrity of the protoplasm and we find all manner of tissue changes. The tissue change of Sulphur is *always* destruction, never proliferation. In this respect it resembles Phosphorus, which produces fatty degeneration of tissue without previous fibrous change. Sulphur produces a very marked increase of the secretion of the bile, and the amount of bile poured forth is very great.

Of all the remedies which affect the secretion of bile perhaps Sulphur stands at the head, ranking with Pod., Chel., Berb., Lept., etc.

The increased secretion of bile caused by Sulph. is not changed in character, but is pure bile. That of Pod. is changed; Chel., still more so. Perhaps owing to the increased secretion of bile, perhaps to its action on the mucous membrane, peristalsis is increased and diarrhœa results. I think diarrhœa, with uneasiness from the liver down, is characteristic of Sulphur. After diarrhœa is constipation.

The constipation is characterized by uneasiness throughout the intestinal tract. It is like Nux, with this addition, that Sulph. is felt throughout and precedes the movement, while Nux is felt only in the rectum or colon, and in the *dry* stool of Nux, where there is deficient secretion of bile, there is an irritable condition of the bowel. The Nux stool is light in color, perhaps a condition of partial inflammation in the lower bowel and rectum, with heat, distress and pressure, and with collection of hard fæcal matter in the rectum. Aloes causes heat, pressure and fullness in bladder and rectum.

The Sulph. patient has this difference, he is very irritable. Nux affects the peristalsis of the whole bowel, causing constipation from muscular inactivity. Later there may be loss of desire for stool. Hence it is that early in the history of a constipation you may require Nux, and later you may require Sulphur.

It is extremely difficult to distinguish between these two drugs in old cases of constipation, so that even Hahnemann used to prescribe Sulph. and Nux in alternation, so also did Hering.

You will find in acute diseases, as scarlet fever, that the patient has a "poor habit" of body. Perhaps in a Belladonna case the patient does not get along very well. The matter is that the patient is in a condition in which he cannot get well. If there are any symptoms of Sulph. present, give one dose, wait a few hours, and then give your remedy, and it will take effect. Sulphur is a good intercurrent remedy.

Symptomatology.

Mind.—The mental state is above all things *irritable.*

Older people who require Sulph. are very sensitive to fancied slights.

Chronic, constitutional grumblers require Sulphur.

Irritable or irascible children require Sulphur.

Mental anxiety, with heat in the head; rush of blood to the head, with great internal pressure in the fore part of the head; great fullness, as though a cord were tied tightly about the head. Confusion; almost impossible to think.

Head.—Headache aggravated by stooping, very like Bry.

Vertigo in stooping.

Sometimes these symptoms come on at night, that is, a Sulph. patient with chronic hepatic trouble, with indigestion and gouty diathesis, will go to bed feeling very well, but these symptoms come on soon after, especially if during the day the patient is cross.

Scalp.—One of the most marked indications for Sulph. is a dryness of the scalp, falling out of the hair, or mal-nutrition of the skin, with an eruption which is aggravated by water. The general characteristic of the Sulph. eruption is dryness and heat of the part; still more important, intense itching. Scratching causes

* These notes have not been revised by Prof. Allen.

burning, aggravated by water. This aggravation from water is very characteristic.

Eye.—Very little discharge ; heat and burning when touched. Sharp, irritable sensation, like little splinter of glass under the upper lid. Sometimes after removing a foreign body from the eye, the patient may feel as though something were still there. I used to be troubled with such cases until I found that Sulph. was the remedy. I always prescribe a few doses of Aconite after removing a foreign body from the eye. If the sticking pain is present afterwards, give Sulph. I think that the Sulph. strikes at the whole condition of the patient.

Ear.—Useful for forms of marked inflammation—catarrhal condition ; lack of secretion, dryness, chronic deafness.

Nose.—Marked catarrhal condition. Patient sneezes often and is sensitive to the open air. Very little discharge—something like Sanguinaria ; the Nitrate of Sang. is very valuable for dry catarrh.

Face.—A condition which often indicates Sulph. is an affection that has a tendency to formation of little black spots—comedones. You will find them inflamed sometimes and you can squeeze out sebaceous matter like worms. If the secretion is changed by reason of the inaction of the gland, and the glands become choked by dirt, you may wash, but it will not remove the trouble unless you give Sulphur.

Mouth.—Dryness, heat and soreness of mouth and palate. Bitter taste on waking in the morning is marked under Sulph. This is generally associated with slight fur on the tongue. As a rule, the tongue of a Sulph. patient is apt to be red. In this respect it differs from Bry. which is indicated for gastric catarrh with thick, heavy, dry, furred tongue. In children, Sulph. will have the same heat in the head, same aggravation from motion, hot mouth, tongue almost dry but not heavily coated and there will be the great thirst of Bry. You will sometimes be called upon to run the parallel between Sulph. and Bry.

Stomach.—I have seen Sulph. indicated where there is ravenous and capricious appetite. I have seen this condition very marked in cases of worms when Santonine did no good. Patient hot and restless at night ; the only remedy was Sulph. I doubt if Sant. will cure one case of worms out of ten.

Gastric catarrh, sour eructations, with more or less heartburn. Nausea, qualmishness, feeling of distress and repletion in the stomach after eating. Very few of the symptoms of accumulation of gas, as under Lyc., which has a large amount of gas after eating a little. Soreness about the epigastric zone. I have seen that symptom in various forms of disease—coughs, pneumonias, gastric troubles, etc., not always muscular, but an internal soreness. Stitches in the stomach, sharp pains. Nearly all the pains of Sulph. are sharp.

Abdomen.—Great increase in the secretion of bile. Pain and soreness over the region of the liver, symptoms of hepatitis, griping about the umbilicus, sharp stitches, feeling of tension and pressure over the abdomen, and rumbling and grumbling in the bowels.

General soreness of the whole abdomen, dependent upon an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels. Subacute enteritis—rarely peritonitis. Sharp, sticking pains, at times associated with feeling of distention and fullness in the bowels—" Bubbles and squirms." Lycopodium has gas in the stomach which passes upward. Sulph. has gas in the bowels, which passes downward. The gas has the horrible odor of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Lower Bowel and Anus.—Pressure in the abdomen and rectum, fullness and distention of the lower bowel, bearing down. I have associated these symptoms of Aloes and Sulph. with the circulation in the liver. Every man who has piles has something the matter with his liver.

With Sulph. heat, burning and sticking pains which we do not find under Aloes.

Symptoms as from worms crawling, biting, etc.

How many cases of chronic inflammation and fistula will you be able to heal with Sulphur ! Do not operate for fistula on patients of phthisical tendency. You may assist the development of phthisis.

Constipation, with feeling of fullness. Symp-

toms change from rectal hemorrhoidal veins to liver. Soreness over liver, with much flatus. Sulph. has more or less distress in the rectum. Nux has an uneasy feeling in the bowels.

Sulphur is one of the best remedies to be thought of in worm troubles. It will not only relieve, but will clear the rectum of worms. I very seldom have to resort to local means. Diarrhœa of Sulph. often comes on early in the morning, and is almost painless.

Pod. has large stools early in the morning with great pressure and almost tenesmus; great hepatic remedy—soreness and fullness in the hepatic region.

Dysentery—constant uneasiness and desire in the rectum. Uneasiness before and straining after stool. Very rarely any clear masses of blood, but in shreds and streaks. Equal tenesmus before and after stool. Aggravation early in morning and late in the evening. No prolapsus of rectum. Podophyllum, tenesmus precedes the stool—prolapsus of rectum, as the bowel rolls out it fills up the rectum—diarrhœa may be watery or thin and pasty like gruel.

Jatropha—one of the most valuable remedies for chronic diarrhœa with the watery stool—bubbling and grand splash of wind and water. Rheum—something like Sulph. in character of stool—thin, pasty, gruel-like stool, but instead of being fœtid like Sulph., it has a sour odor. Brown, frothy, sour-smelling stool with morning and evening aggravation, also aggravation by all kinds of food which undergo lactic fermentation. Avoid sweets, starch and fats.

Returning to Sulph., in the urethra we find burning and sticking. An invaluable remedy to wind up chronic gleet after injections have failed—aggravation from water. As a rule, gonorrhœa in persons who are subject to marked catarrhs is difficult to cure. Catarrh may entirely disappear while gonorrhœa is on, and may *not* return with old force after the gonorrhœa has disappeared. Urine—urea increased, salts decreased. Sometimes valuable when there is a fatty film on the urine.

Menstruation.—Delayed, scanty and too short. Pressure in pelvic region. Engorgement of pelvic viscera, apparently as a consequence of the deficient menstrual discharge in young girls in whom the menses have not appeared or appeared late. Interrupted menstruation.

If the patient feels well, do n't give any medicine.

Respiratory.—Dry cough, which wakes from sleep. Dry cough in the evening in bed, which prevents falling asleep.

Aggravation of all symptoms at night. Rarely the remedy in any chronic disease of the thoracic organs, but sometimes in last stages of pneumonia, with hepatization, when there is a dry cough that does not loosen.

Pneumonia is one of the most curable diseases. I have no doubt that, under proper treatment, fully ninety-five per cent. will recover. In hepatization, lung being solid and hard, if patient is restless at night and feverish, threatened ulceration, and shows no tendency to recuperate, give Sulph. Scarcely ever is any other remedy indicated in this condition.

Also in pleuritic effusion associated with Bright's disease.

The same in pericarditis—pericardium filled with fluid—sharp pains in heart—restless, impatient—violent palpitation at night.

Muscles. — General bruised feeling. Pain shooting as with fine needles, sub-acute in character. Burning of hands and feet at night in bed is very characteristic. Chronic rheumatic gout—gouty diathesis. Drawing in the muscles, sharp sticking pain in the joints.

Eruptions.—Perhaps the most frequently indicated remedy is eruptions of all sorts. Especially those skin troubles which seem to relieve or alternate with internal troubles—as chronic catarrhs, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, liver troubles, etc. Internal disorders which have followed suppression of cutaneous trouble.

The characteristic aggravation is from washing. The more one scratches the worse the itching and burning. Bed-sores with itching and burning.

Arnica has lack of sensibility, itching and burning worse at night.

Arsenic.—Dry eruption, never indicated in vesicular, moist eruption—worse after midnight.

Patient goes to bed all right but wakes up with skin all on fire.

Rhus tox.—Vesicular eruption with thickening, swelling, intense itching, relieved by water. Patient restless and worse at night.

Mezereum is indicated in an eruption which is generally a dry form of eczema, which is very red, sore, intolerably burning, does not suppurate, but destroys the skin by dry exfoliation. I have seen Mez. remove lupus.

Sulphur is a remedy to be given in the course of acute disease, when the indicated remedy does not act, provided you have hot hands and feet, etc. If you have acute trouble in which the patient presents no Sulph. symptoms, I certainly should not prescribe Sulphur.

The Doctor Talks.

("THE MEDICAL ERA.")

"SHRADY is right!" exclaimed the Doctor.

"What Shrady?" I asked.

"George F."

"Right in what?"

"Why, have n't you seen his latest? Here it is, on page 154 of the *Medical Record* of February 5th. It says:

"'HOMŒOPATHY AND HYPODERMICS.—The dean of a homœopathic medical college in this city is reported to have bought another hypodermic syringe recently. This is not what Hahnemann taught; it is not homœopathic.'

"Of course Shrady is right! Hahnemann never taught the dean of a homœopathic medical college to buy a hypodermic syringe. Of this I am positive, for two very good reasons. In the first place, when Hahnemann lived there was no such thing in the wide, wide world as a hypodermic syringe. Neither was there such a person as a dean of a homœopathic medical college. So what I want to know is, how Hahnemann could have taught a person who never existed to buy a thing that never existed? Hypodermic syringes are of modern invention, and it is an utter impossibility that Hahnemann should have taught any one to buy them.

"I see nothing for it but to admit that Shrady is right!"

"'It is not homœopathic,' says Shrady.

"Correct again! Of course it is not 'homœopathic' for a dean to buy a syringe! It is merely a little business transaction between the dean and the instrument-seller. Moreover, it is a very simple business transaction, especially if the dean paid cash for the syringe.

"Again I say, Shrady is right!"

* * *

"But sometimes Shrady is wrong.

"On page 155 of the same number of the *Record*, directly opposite the article already quoted, and so placed that when the journal is closed the two lie face to face, I find the following:

"'PULSATILLA IN ACUTE ORCHITIS.—Dr. Gerard Smith writes (*British Medical Journal*) in the following enthusiastic strain about pulsatilla: 'Having witnessed the striking curative action of pulsatilla in acute orchitis and epididymitis, I should like to persuade others to follow Dr. Brunton's advice and give this drug in inflammatory states of the testicle, epididymis, and spermatic cord. To have it in our power to subdue promptly the intense suffering of such cases is a great blessing; and the relief is so rapid that it is even unnecessary to employ morphine to subdue the pain, while the swelling and the heat subside more rapidly than under any other drug.'

"Now here is something that Hahnemann *did* teach; here is something that *is* homœopathic! Long before there was any such things in the world as hypodermic syringes; long before there were deans of homœopathic medical colleges, Hahnemann taught and practiced the administration of Pulsatilla for the cure of orchitis and epididymitis! And yet, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, Dr. George F. Shrady learns from Dr. Gerard Smith, who learned from Dr. Lauder Brunton, who learned from the disciples of Hahnemann, that Pulsatilla is a good remedy in orchitis and epididymitis!

"Why did not Dr. Shrady add: '*This is what Hahnemann taught; it is homœopathic*'?

"Shrady did wrong."

* * *

"When our friends, the enemy, show a disposition to deal with homœopathy in any spirit of justice, they will deserve serious considera-

tion. But so long as their criticisms partake of the nature of petty fault-finding, as shown on one page of the *Record*, and of unfairness and want of candor, as shown on the opposite page, it were better that we give our attention to the founding of more homœopathic colleges and hospitals, and make no attempt to curry favor with those whose tenders of love and friendship come from the spleen rather than from the heart."

* * *

"Not long since a Boston professor by the name of Bowditch lectured for more than an hour trying to convince his audience that the *only* objection to homœopathists was their name; if this were dropped, all would be forgiven and forgotten, and harmony, like an angel, would dwell in our midst. And yet, when a certain New York journal put into practice this very piece of disingenuous advice, the editor of the *Medical Record* said:

"'*In consequence of its course it is receiving severe criticisms from many of its quondam brethren, while it gets a very unappreciative hearing from the regular school.*'

"A high authority has said that no man can serve two masters, owing to the difficulty involved in pleasing both of them at the same time, but in this instance," remarked the Doctor, "it seems to be a matter of impossibility to please even one." SELAH.

The College Library.

AS no extended report concerning the establishment and condition of the college library has yet appeared in THE CHIRONIAN, we shall endeavor to show our patrons and friends that such a library not only exists but is progressing splendidly, considering the short period of its existence.

Such items as "The library is booming," "The library is a success," have perhaps been read. But our desire is to give a brief account of that library, sufficiently elaborate to convince those interested that we are laying the foundation of a structure to which we may in the future point with pride as the result of an effort made while we yet toiled within the walls of our Alma Mater.

The matter of endeavoring to establish the library on a firm basis and making it a live institution was first agitated by Doctors Woodruff and Mandeville, of '88.

At a meeting of the Hahnemannian Society, action was taken on the subject and a committee appointed.

The committee consisted of the following: Doctors Johnson and Townsend of '87, E. S. Smith and Mandeville of '88, Tuttle and Paul Allen of '89.

Johnson, on account of his duties as editor of THE CHIRONIAN, was compelled to resign and Van Denburg, '87, was appointed to fill the vacancy. In addition, Kastendieck, '88, and Wilcox, '89, were added to the committee.

The Faculty approved the action taken by the Society and encouraged us to proceed.

The ball was started rolling by taking subscriptions from the students.

We were further encouraged by something that spoke louder than words, a truly unexpected and very generous gift from David Dows, Esq.

The time now arrived when the difficult task of the committee began, viz., that of soliciting gifts.

This labor, though disagreeable, was quite successful.

We now have a library-room furnished with table and chairs. For these we are indebted to the kindness of the Faculty. This room is well patronized, showing that our endeavors are appreciated.

It was decided that no book should be taken from the room. This measure we considered necessary because of the disappearance of a former library, the legend of whose existence was handed down to us by "Frank" on our entrance to college.

Also, when we began, we found a nucleus consisting of a few books which had been gathered together by the exertions of several preceding classes, especially that of '86. But for the use of any book one was required to make a deposit of five dollars. We, recognizing

the truth of the statement made by our genial professor that "the medical student is one of the most impecunious individuals on the face of the earth," concluded that the obstacle of a deposit might be overcome by the afore-mentioned rule.

There are now in the library a number of valuable books, with some money still in the treasury and subscriptions from the various classes.

We extend our heartfelt thanks, a gratitude which words are inadequate to express, to the following donors:

David Dows, Esq.,
Prof. J. W. Dowling, M.D.,
" T. F. Allen, M.D., LL.D.,
" S. E. Talcott, M.D.,
" St. Clair Smith, M.D.,
" C. E. Beebe, M.D.,
" C. McDowell, M.D.,
" W. Storm White, M.D.,
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J. H. Moffatt, M.D.,
H. C. Jewett,
F. A. Mandeville,
F. Dryer,
Students.

The members of the committee spare neither time nor labor in furthering the object in view. There is a satisfaction in toiling for the benefit of others that lures us on.

Each member of the committee sacrifices a certain amount of time each week to act as librarian, as the Faculty cannot make arrangements for engaging one until next term. Other work incident to the position, such as indexing books received, inscribing the names of donors, etc., is cheerfully done.

In financial matters, we endeavor to be as economical as possible. We are satisfied that no money is squandered. Gifts of money are recorded, and when books are purchased they are credited to the persons presenting the money. A record of donors as well as of books is kept.

Regarding the buying of medical works, we here seek the advice of our professors, men of undeniable ability, and thus the books added by purchase are standard editions.

We have felt the need of a library. Here we have an opportunity to consult works that we are unable to purchase. And, as a broad field of reading is necessary to a truly liberal education, we consider it essential that classes should be afforded this opportunity.

I cannot close this article without making an appeal.

Thus far our venture has been an almost unhoped for success. Our only remuneration is the gratifying thought that at some future day, when the library has grown to such an extent as to rival or even eclipse that of other colleges, succeeding classes may learn that it was due to our feeble effort that the library was established.

'T is true we are successful, yet embryonic. Whatever we can do in its behalf shall be done. The question arises, will you alumni and friends assist us.

The foundation has been laid upon which we may build a magnificent superstructure, a tower built by your munificence and our toil.

Do you not feel that you should leave a monument of your generosity in the library of your Alma Mater?

Will not the thanks arising from the hearts of truly grateful students be sufficient reward?

Truly, man does not live merely to accumulate wealth. There must be some pleasure in deeds of kindness.

Is not the cry of the needy searcher after medical truths sufficient to convince you that the object is worthy of your attention?

Do thou, O Fortune, smile upon us in the future as thou hast in the past and open hearts and hands to assist us in this labor of love. J. T. KASTENDIECK, '88.

Reminiscences.

EIGHTY-THREE.—The most notable event which happened during this term was the presentation of a gold-headed cane to Professor Dowling. Every member of this class will remember with what feeling this beautiful present was received, how the Professor expressed his thanks to the class in acknowledgment of the love and esteem which prompted them to offer this present to their distinguished teacher. The presentation speech was made by J. Z. Lawshé, now at Atlanta, Ga., who acquitted himself most creditably. Another event of great importance was the founding of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. A committee was appointed by this class, consisting of Drs. Shelton, now Professor of Toxicology in our college, and also Valedictorian of his class; J. R. Hoffmann, now at Morristown, N. J., who was also Secretary of the Hahnemannian Society, and J. E. Wilson. How successful this association has become, and to what extent it has helped our college since, need not be mentioned here, as most of the readers of THE CHIRONIAN are members, and therefore conversant with all that happened since the organization of this society.

W. M. Pratt, M.D., '61, was its first President; S. H. Talcott, M.D., '72, for 1885; W. M. L. Fiske, M.D., '64, for 1886; and G. S. Norton, M.D., '72, our Professor of Ophthalmology is the present occupant of the presidential chair, with S. H. Vehslage, M.D., '79, as corresponding secretary. A. M. Tracy was president of the Hahnemannian Society; J. W. Ward, for several years resident surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital, and now Professor of Gynæcology in the Hahnemann College of San Francisco, received the Faculty prize; A. G. Warner, at present resident surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital, gained second honors. Among the latter's friends were two, Lawshé and Hermance, who discovered a condition well known as "*floating kidney.*" While dissecting most carefully the viscera, they found an organ resembling very much a kidney, but not attached, as is given in "*Gray.*" Therefore it must be a floating kidney. With great éclat the discovery was made known to their classmates, and the article was shown to Professor Helmuth, who pronounced it a "*spleen.*" How discomfited the two discoverers looked when their hopes for distinction were so rudely dashed to pieces, and silently the object of their great expectations was carried back to the dissecting-room.

Pulver, who was rather short in stature, grew about two feet after the examination by the Censors by buying a very tall hat, and he has never been seen since without this tall-appearing head covering. Shimer has never been heard from since, not even by his creditors. E. C. M. Hall, now at Fairhaven, Ct., was formerly instructor in Chemistry in our college; C. Infield is Coroner at Fort Edward, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer assistant to the chair of Pædology; little Lane, although a great wrestler, helped to promote medical science by proving convalaria during his college year. Rice, handsome and accomplished, although he did not receive the appointment to the Hahnemann Hospital, yet he writes valuable articles in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, which show deep research and study.

EIGHTY-FOUR.—During this term the Constitution and By-laws of the Hahnemannian Society were again revised and some good regulations added. Drs. Adams, Pierron and Fulton, '85, were the committee to whom this arduous duty was consigned. Also a new feature was the novel way in which the Amphitheatre was decorated on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the Society. The old original American flag was discarded on that occasion and canopies, arches, etc., were erected under the supervision of C. E. Campbell, the sweet singer from Elmira, who felt so elated over his success that it almost overcame him and had to resort to some innocent stimulation to counteract its effects. A new disease was discovered by Carter, and as it is not found in Text Books,

not being known by any one outside of '84, it is our duty to tell the reader that it is "*Pneumonia of the Liver.*"

Although there were many good singers in the class no one could surpass C. P. Elebash. Whosoever heard his melodious voice when waiting for the Professor to enter the lecture-room, will never forget it. D. B. Grove used to start the beautiful song, "*The bull-dog on the bank,*" but Elebash put in his best work when the refrain came, "*Bye, baby, Bye oh!*" The people on the street would stop and listen to the harmonious and well-executed melodies and wonder whether a new "*Brignoli*" had made his appearance. He was greatly assisted by Horner, who was about the noisiest little chap among the members of '84, and the only one who could rival the writer in the redness of beard. Howard tried to explain in the quiz how a fibroid tumor could be removed through the fallopian tubes, but did not quite succeed, and Pattee has never stopped to twirl his imaginary mustache. Williams of Brooklyn, who was appropriately called "*the Leucocyte,*" on account of his wandering proclivities. C. H. Helfrich, who is at present aspiring to the degree of "*O et A Chir,*" received the faculty prize; to C. F. Smith was awarded second honor; J. A. McKenzie was President and J. M. Boal Secretary of the Hahnemannian Society. During this term some impromptu prayer meetings were held by some of this class for the benefit of the patients in the wards of the Ophthalmic Hospital. The meetings were quite successful until one Sunday afternoon; while the leader was reading some prayer a small and almost blind boy mistook the shoe of the reader for a well-known vessel and, his bladder being distended to such a degree that he could not control his sphincter urethræ, emptied the contents of his bladder into the shoe of the sanctimonious preacher. Since then no prayer meetings have been conducted by students of this college. Not one of the class of '84 or the succeeding classes will ever forget the great and omnipresent "*Martino.*" How the Professors would dread his appearance, how he would ply them with questions and when they tried to escape from him would follow them even to their carriage door. This name still lives, although the present classes may not know the man, they know the meaning of the often howled word "*Martino.*" When a student approaches the door of the Professor's room, everybody shouts "*Martino,*" and the poor student will turn back abashed and concludes to ask questions at some more favorable time. Dr. Martino is now a prominent physician in Brooklyn, and enjoyed the distinction of discovering the first case of small-pox which occurred lately in the recent epidemic of that dread disease in the City of Churches. N. S. Bigelow was valedictorian of this class and acquitted himself creditably. H. J. Pierron was the only member of this class who could rival Helfrich in the science and art of rolling cigarettes.

On Christmas, 1883, the writer of this was presented with a gold watch and chain by the faculty and students of this college. Two members of '85, at that time in the middle class, and whose names shall be omitted on account of their great modesty, took it upon themselves to lay before their fellow students the necessity of have the college bell for the lectures rung on time. Thereupon each member of the Classes of '84, '85 and '86 contributed his mite and the Professors were also solicited. The result was that as fine a watch as ever a proud mortal would wish to wear, was purchased. Professor Helmuth made the presentation speech, but the writer does not remember one word of it, his heart being so full of gratitude to those who paid such a high complement to one so humble as the writer. The inscription inside of the case reads: Presented to Frank Dryer by the Faculty and Students of the Homœopathic Medical College, Classes '84, '85, '86. Nothing could be appreciated by the writer more highly than this sign of good feeling between the students and an employé of the college, and the gratitude with which this magnificent present was accepted cannot be expressed in words.

EIGHTY-FIVE.—This class was in every respect the best class ever graduated from this college since the writer became connected with this institution. In vivacity it had no equal, in hard, solid study no superior, in good fellowship it

was remarkable, and good feeling among the individual members was never disturbed in the slightest degree. When this class entered in 1883–4 they thought a class organization would promote their welfare. Thereupon they elected a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The middle class looked upon them as being rather "*fresh*," but '85 kept its counsel, held their meetings undisturbed and at the end of the term had a "*class supper*"—a thing never heard of before. The middle class men soon saw that the '85 men were not so very "*fresh*" after all, so they also formed their organization and had their class supper. The eminent seniors, Class of '83, soon followed the footsteps of '85, organized also, and ever since that time the custom of holding a class supper has been kept up by the different classes. Class suppers have become a fixed institution in this college, and well they are enjoyed by the members, promoting good fellowship and often showing up talent in students which would never be discovered except on occasions where young men meet socially. Another feature was the first appointment of a Library Committee by this class. Some money was donated, and the first nucleus of a library was collected. But the most important and far-reaching occurrence was the establishing of a college journal, THE CHIRONIAN, the first journal published by medical students in this country. What this publication has accomplished since its first issue, three years ago, need not be recalled here. It is known among the alumni and prominent physicians of the United States from Maine to California—North, South, East and West. Some articles from its contributors have been copied by the most eminent journals of the day, and some of its editorials may be compared favorably with those of older publications in the homœopathic school. The Class of '85 may be proud of its offspring, and may rest assured that the legacy left to succeeding classes has been well nourished and is at present a pretty lively youngster. What a hazardous undertaking it seemed to be! What serious misgivings even the most enthusiastic members of the class had! But the Board of Editors was elected, the best men in the class were assigned to the duties best fitted for them, a name was selected, a plate for the front cover engraved and advertisements procured. Every one worked faithfully, and, when the first number came out, a perfect rush took place to procure the first copy. The same interest prevails today. Professors, alumni and students contribute to its pages, and, in regard to appearance, it can well be compared favorably with any publication of its kind as a medical as well as a college journal. The first Board of Editors was composed as follows: E. H. Porter, Managing Editor, who was also Valedictorian of his class, at present Demonstrator of Urinary Analysis in our college, Associate Editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Physician to the "*Laura Franklin Hospital*," etc. The first Business Manager was F. R. S. White, and later W. E. McCune, at present House Surgeon to the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn; L. A. Opdyke, Obstetrics and also President of the Hahnemannian Society; D. R. Atwell, Pædology; E. de Baun, Surgery; J. A. Freer, Theory and Practice; F. S. Fulton, Materia Medica. Dr. Fulton also received the Faculty prize, is at present Associate Editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, Surgeon to the "*Deaconess*" and "*Laura Franklin Hospital*," and M. J. Hall, formerly Resident Physician to the College Dispensary, was Editor of *College News*. The prognosis of '85 was delivered by M. J. Hall at the Commencement Exercises of the Hahnemannian Society and will be remembered by all the men of '85; it was published in THE CHIRONIAN and was a great effort. J. B. Lawrence, at present Assistant Instructor in Urinary Analysis, will never be forgotten, on account of his artistic accomplishments in the playing of the cornet. G. T. Mosely, who shouted "*louder*" while a professor was lecturing, and which reminded the professor of a story related by Zach. Chandler, when that prominent statesman was speaking in Buffalo. C. N. Paine (*post-morter*), formerly Ambulance Surgeon to the Cumberland Street Hospital, and now located with his classmate, F. W. Best, at Port Jervis, N. Y.

At the end of this term Professor Lilienthal, the venerable author, and formerly Editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, resigned, and S. H. Talcott, M.D., Superintendent of Middletown Asylum for the Insane, was appointed to fill his chair on Mental Diseases. Professor S. P. Burdick also left New York City on account of ill-health, and was succeeded by Professor Danforth. F. S. Bradford, so long identified with this college as Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Theory and Practice, also resigned, and his chair was filled by Professor St. Clair Smith.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

The Power of the Human Eye.

THERE are eyes, and *eyes*, my dear fellow,
Varieties, "ad infinitum,"
But *his* are very peculiar in kind,
As you 'll see, when I try to describe 'em.

Yes—he 's little, that is if you weigh him—
And he won't measure quite five feet seven,
He has nerve enough though, for three men of his size,
And a head that 's remarkably even.

I said that his eyes were "peculiar,"
Now, you can't say that they 're "melancholy,"
Nor yet that they 're "liquid" nor "fiery"
And to say that they "flashed" would be folly.

They are not at all "dull" nor yet "brilliant"—
They are far from "austere" or "commanding"—
And yet—in a quiz—when he *looks* at a man,
Those eyes will bring that man up standing.

They feel to *me*, almost "electric";
Juniors dread them much more than we do,
And when he is quizzing, they act just as though
They had somethlng outside they must see to.

When once they are on you, they 're kept open wide
'Till you'd think he 'd have symptoms for *Znicum*,
And you cudgel your brains for the answer he wants,
While you silently wish he would wink 'em.

The shock from those eyes is not only felt
By the man upon whom they 're directed,
It is transmitted through both him and his seat,
'Till the man back of him is affected.

As I say, those eyes will go *clear through* a man,
And forcible serve to remind him
That Anatomy *is n't* his very best hold,
And the same with the fellow behind him.

Yes, Anatomy's *hard*, most *awfully* hard,
And I *think* I 'm not *much* of a cynic.
Say! if you ever need advice on such things
Come round some day to his clinic.

W. A. W.

Comments.

(MATERIA MEDICA.)

WHILE we do not believe in wasting time, energy and powder in unprofitable disputations, we do enjoy to note the signs of the times and the rediscovery of vital principles, we may say of *dynamic* principles, in medicine. For those who in their zeal to become "practical physicians" affect to despise "theories," and take no interest in "generalizations," these comments will possess little interest. It is probably a Yankee trait to utilize discoveries, and possibly to despise the system of generalization, by means of which great principles are evolved. A very common saying is: "Well, if I can cure my patient, that is all I care for. I don't care how it is done."

We believe that this sentiment can be carried too far, and the scientific medical man should not be satisfied merely with the power, in the case of his own patients, to treat them to their satisfaction, and more successfully than his professional brothers, but should continually be on the search for guiding *principles*, or, at least, to define for himself (and others) more precisely the sphere of applicability of principles or laws, or of a principle by which he professes to be guided. "*Prove* all things, hold fast that which is good." Let us be skeptical and progressive while we are earnest in the defence and pursuance of that which we firmly believe to be true and reliable.

It is well sometimes, too, as our Professor of Surgery tells us, to inform ourselves upon the "history" of some points in medicine—some of the ideas, principles, "*theories*" even, that have been advanced. That some truly talented men manifest an astounding degree of ignorance (real or affected) in this particular we propose to show from the writings of the Professor of Therapeutics of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris,

Adolphe Gubler. Very familiar to us as students of the system of Hahnemann is the term *dynamic*, as applied to the effects of medicinal substances.

We are interested to find the same term applied by Professor Gubler,* as though for the first time and in the same chapter in which the homœopathic treatment is classed with purely "moral" means, "amulets and incantations." (We are glad that we have morality on our side.) If we are amused and instructed, as we are both, in the reading of certain passages in Dr. Gubler's celebrated work, we are disposed to give our own readers the benefit of the same.

We quote from the opening chapter of "The Principles and Methods of Therapeutics": †

"Let us first speak of the *psycho-moral* treatment. * * * In a word, there are innumerable circumstances in which you will be obliged to uphold the courage of patients suffering under long and almost fatal diseases; in some cases you will even have to deceive them. It is under such conditions that certain means now out of use—and which I do not recommend—various superstitious practices in archaic medicine have been of use; for example, amulets and incantations." "At the present day we have them in infinitesimal doses; homœopathy is nothing else. You smile? I am able to tell you of a recent instance."

We *do* smile. We also recall some *instances* ‡—"Cantharis for vesical irritation," "Mercury for diarrhœa and dysentery," "Ipecac for vomiting," "Terebinth for bloody urine and pain in the back," "Thuja for warts."

We again turn to Professor Gubler's work, and the smile broadens. We invite our readers to smile with us while we further quote: "The therapeutic agents supplied by imponderable forces are interesting. * * * You all know the influence of heat in the recovery of strength, and you are aware of the influence which light possesses. * * * Besides the manifestation of mechanical effects, of which we have given you some examples, besides the chemical effects which we have just recalled, medicamental substances, in their manner of acting, present phenomena which are connected with molecular physics. These are the effects which I propose to name *dynamizing* and which remind us of what the imponderable fluids produce. * * * Many instances thus occur in which heat, light and electricity are produced. These are well-known facts at the present day, and to dwell merely on those which particularly interest us let me tell you that those mineral waters which rise from the bowels of the earth, possessed with a particular constitution, which has secured for them the name of 'vitalized waters,' carry with them to the surface not only heat, but electricity; so that, even by means of instruments of no great delicacy, the presence of both can be demonstrated, as has been shown long ago by Scoutetten." If Scoutetten should receive credit here, why should not Hahnemann's use of the term "*dynamic*," as applied to medicinal substances, be recognized when speaking of what "*I* propose to call *dynamizing?*" (The *I*-talic is our own.) "It thus becomes evident," he continues, "that those bodies which are endothermic are, in reality, charged with forces, which they yield up under the form of heat, chemical action or light. You know what are 'fulminates'—that is, metallic nitrates; they are highly changeable combinations. It is because of the weak affinity which nitrogen has for the metals that under the influence of the least shock those compounds detonate and liberate forces of matchless potency. * * * Only herein lies the difference between fulminates, like dynamite, for instance, and the molecules of medicamental substances: that while these surrender their force slowly, steadily and without shock, gun-cotton and the nitrates yield up theirs in a violent manner.

In conclusion, while the substances of which we were just now speaking may be considered as Leyden jars of excessive power, medicaments are, so to say, magnetic bars. But there always exists a surrender of force, and under the influence of this yielding up of force produced by

* Principles and Methods of Therapeutics. Gubler. Translation from the French. 1881.

† P. 18, *et seq.*

‡ Various old school authorities.

the medicamental substance introduced into the economy, structural modifications take place in our organs; our tissues may be said to pass under real allotropic conditions; that is to say, they are either charged or again more or less exhausted, reminding us in the former case of ozone (O^3) or in the latter simply of ordinary oxygen represented by O. What I say to you here is not merely a guess or theory; it is at this day a demonstrated fact. I stated upon observing that sulphate of quinine, without undergoing transformation, had saved from certain death patients impregnated with marsh miasma, that it must have yielded up force; it must have passed into an allotropic condition."

In Chapter II. of the same work (pp. 31–2) we further read: "When we last parted we were considering dynamizing actions. I desire to add this much—that by means of those substances which are capable of yielding up force we succeed in dispensing the organs from the necessity of producing it. * * * This opinion seems to me—and I tell you so in advance—applicable to a great number of medicinal substances. For example, the alkaloids and the analogous principles, which are neutral bodies, glycosides, those substances endowed with such immense power that in almost infinitesimal doses they produce enormous effects (¼ of a milligramme, as in the case of Aconite) seem to me especially to possess this *dynamic* action; that is, they seem, in the selection they make of certain parts, to be especially capable of supplying strength and of exciting the nervous system."

"Almost infinitesimal doses"—"enormous effects"—"*dynamic* action"—"selection of certain parts"—"*moral means*," *to be sure.* Let the good work go on, we cannot know too much, only let the great of the past receive their due, and if, indeed, forces are liberated or developed in the system by medicinal substances, which either *are*, or are *analogous* to heat, light and electricity, let us give to Hahnemann credit and not ridicule, when in a less scientific time he speaks of the "dynamic" or "spirit-like" action of a drug, and conceives of increasing this force by such means as he employed.

IT seems to be in order at present for the big journals to blow their own trumpets to a considerable extent, so we think we will be forgiven if we blow our little penny whistle just a little, to show our readers what is thought of THE CHIRONIAN by men who are well known in the profession and from whose letters we copy the following extracts *verbatim et literatim.* Modesty is a great virtue, but as we were greatly pleased by the number of letters containing not only lucre, but also balm, we think our readers will not blame us when we let them know what is thought of us:

It is an interesting number, well edited, and makes a splendid appearance in the crowd of medical journals.

A. R. WRIGHT, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

I have been receiving THE CHIRONIAN for some time. I like it and your enterprise, and am always interested in our college and its prosperity.

H. C. COON, '72, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Thanks for your promptitude in sending me the back numbers of THE CHIRONIAN. The excellence of that journal is a most happy omen for the future of our school.

THOMAS NICHOL, M.D., LL.D., B.C.L.,
Montreal, Canada.

I must congratulate you on the success of your enterprise.

I. T. TALBOT, M.D., Boston, Mass.

Enclosed please find ——— for aiding and promoting the success of your most excellent CHIRONIAN.

A. R. THOMAS, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

I recognize the good qualities of the publication. E. U. JONES, M.D., Taunton, Mass.

It is a most welcome visitor and I hope to see it regularly for many years.

P. A. BANKER, M.D., Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Hoping that its tone and character may continue at its present high standard.

W. N. BELL, M.D., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

As a class journal THE CHIRONIAN is a success and should be supported by the Alumni and friends of the college.

O. B. GAUSE, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was very much pleased this morning to receive THE CHIRONIAN, it carries me back to the old lecture-rooms and the many pleasant days of the past, and trusting that each one who receives it may be as much pleased as myself, I enclose subscription, etc.

J. H. HALLOCK, Walton, N. Y.

My heart is still with my old Alma Mater and its corps of teachers—God bless her and them—one and all, and long live THE CHIRONIAN.

A. A. CAMP, M.D., Minneapolis, Minn.

Success attend your effort.

L. S. BROWN, M.D., Plymouth, Pa.

Your journal is always welcome. It admirably fills the field for which it was intended. May it always prosper.

W. P. FOWLER, M.D., Rochester, N. Y.

In regard to the journal, I must say that it has more *real information* than any journal on my list. Hoping you will meet with the success you deserve,

E. A. WILSON, M.D., Rockville, Conn.

I am a hearty supporter of journal work carried out in medical colleges. It is one of the best "self-educators" for a student during his collegiate life I know of, and I am anxious to further your interest by contributing my humble efforts by way of the *Homœopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynæcology and Pædology*.

PHILIP PORTER, M.D., Detroit, Mich.

We appreciate very much your valuable contribution to our reading-room.

S. E. WILDER, M.D.,
Boston Univ. School of Medicine.

Having more than passing interest in the success of THE CHIRONIAN, having had the honor of serving on its first Board of Editors, I am still pleased with its uniform excellence and sincerely hope you will succeed in not only paying expenses, but have a little over for your successors.

L. A. OPDYKE, M.D., Jersey City, N. J.

THE CHIRONIAN has seemed to us the most practical and efficient in work of all our exchanges, and although we felt when we read it as if we had got hold of Russian and English hashed up together, we are sure many earnest hearts and clear heads are behind the long words.

INSTITUTE CHIMES.

I always enjoy reading the college journal, even though I graduated in '74 and many changes have taken place, for many pleasant thoughts are brought back to me upon the arrival of the college representative, THE CHIRONIAN; but many of the old Faculty still remain and I have no doubt still inflict some of the old "chestnut" stories on the classes, even if the subject matter of the lectures is new. I am pleased to see that Professor Helmuth keeps up his Sunday lecture. I well remember the first one in the winter of '73–4, when it was considered a joke. I should like to be able to contribute something of interest and instruction to THE CHIRONIAN, but I am not at present, for I am not much of a contributor as I practice more than I preach. Wishing you all success in the future,

L. L. BRAINARD, Little Falls, N. Y.

The opinions expressed in these letters were not solicited, but were sent to us by men who are only taking an interest in our journal on account, we hope, of its merits, and also of its being entirely controlled by the students of the Homœopathic Medical College, who take all the responsibility, financially, as well as in every other way. We herewith acknowledge our thanks to all those who have encouraged us with their kind words, and, what is also very acceptable, with their subscriptions.

PATIENT: When can I be sure to see the doctor alone?

HOUSEMAID: You had better come during his consultation hours—from two till three. He is always quite alone at that time.

A YOUNG doctor in a new settlement, being asked to contribute toward enclosing and ornamenting the village cemetery, very coolly replied that if he filled it he thought he should do his part.

College Notes.

LECTURES close on the 26th.

SUBSCRIBERS, pay up your subscriptions, and let us close the year without a deficit.

ACCORDING to the latest reports there will not be more than a dozen Juniors who will come up for Anatomy this spring.

PROFESSOR DOUGHTY, at the close of a recent quiz, declared it the best quiz he had ever had. The subject was the brain.

BIRDSALL surprised the students last week by bringing a fine-looking boy to college with him, and saying it was his oldest.

A. T. SHERMAN, '75, one of the editors of the *Minnesota Medical Monthly*, and whose home is Anoka, Minn., called at the college lately.

F. M. BENNETT, '83, visited his Alma Mater lately, and says he is sure to be at Delmonico's to take in the supper of the Alumni Association.

MR. C. P. OPDYKE has been appointed an Assistant at the Insane Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., where he has already entered upon his duties.

PROFESSOR DOUGHTY'S "Familiar Talk" of last Saturday was very interesting, and may prove valuable to many a student in the years to come.

WHEN the Dean made his little speech the other afternoon with reference to the new hospital, the applause of the students made the old amphitheatre ring.

NOW doth the busy Senior burn the midnight oil, and, like the fabled bee, improve each shining hour, for the days of examination are at hand, the saddest of all the year.

THE annual assessment of the Hahnemannian Society has been declared. Let all pay cheerfully, for we have had a good deal of amusement and some instruction at the meetings this year.

PROFESSOR: I am afraid that you are guessing a little.

STUDENT: Well, sir, this is one of the subjects that I was going to ask you to lecture upon again.

A WORD of praise is due to the Instructor in Histology for the fine course which he has given us this year. Without attempting too much, he has covered the essential points in a manner highly satisfactory to the class.

PROTOPLASMATIC PROLONGATIONS.

A CERTAIN Junior who could not attend his class supper was seen the other night by some of his classmates busily engaged in entertaining some young ladies on the street.

SINCE the 1st of January W. H. Bennett, '89, has filled the chair of Chemistry at the N. Y. Med. College and Hospital for Women. Dr. Hawley, of last year's class occupied the chair during the *early part* of the session.

WE see by the thirteenth report of the Tompkins Square Dispensary that there were treated at that institution 8,946 patients. 24,838 prescriptions were given, and 678 visits made to 282 outdoor patients during the past year.

THE extra demonstrations and quizzes given to the seniors by Professor Danforth were highly instructive and much appreciated by the class. It will not be the fault of the Professor if all the members of the class are not good obstetricians.

THE schedule of the examinations has been posted on the Bulletin, and by April 2d we will know whether we will have passed successfully or at the end found wanting. But time will tell whether or not we will be among the "elected."

'88 Class Supper.

ON the evening of March 10th there assembled at Clark's a company of jolly fellows, collectively known as the Middle Class of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. The occasion was the annual class supper, an event in which every loyal member of '88 takes the heartiest interest. Thirty-three men adorned the festive board when President Woodruff gave the order to fall to. The scene which followed needs no description. Enough to say that the supper was excellent and served in excellent style. During the supper the choristers,

Messrs. Jones and Clausen, started the songs and the boys all joined in. After a short intermission President Woodruff began the speechifying with a short but pithy opening address.

The programme as arranged by the committee was then carried out, with the exception of the class poem, which had to be omitted, owing to the sickness of Gwynn.

The toasts were all good, but special mention should be made of Hoag's response to the toast the "Faculty," which was replete with dry humor. The class history and class oration by Mowbray and Kastendieck, respectively, were greatly enjoyed by the class.

McGeary described in glowing words the new college building which we shall see when we revisit these scenes twenty years hence. Lack of space forbids mention of the other toasts, but all were very good. The vocal solos by Wiggins and Moriarty were finely rendered and received the encores which they deserved.

Sidney captured the hearts of his audience with the sweet strains which he evoked from his twenty-five-dollar banjo, while Wakeley's violin solo was listened to with most careful attention. Not the least pleasurable feature of the occasion was the presence of menu cards at each cover. Taken all in all, it is safe to say that '88 sustained her reputation for doing things up brown.

THE Juniors, following the lead of '88, held their first class supper at Clarke's, on Tuesday, March 15th. Covers were set for forty.

The menu was of a novel character, and well calculated to inspire the dyspeptic with awe.

After the supper the evening was spent in listening to the programme as arranged by the Toastmaster, Mr. C. P. Opdyke.

The toasts were well responded to by those who were called upon, and teemed with mirth and wit, the usual number of grinds on our Faculty being allotted to each.

The musical part of the entertainment was a most decided success, and speaks well for the *latent* talent of '89, which will show itself in due season.

The menu was as follows :

ORDER OF POST-MORTEM.

DIRECTIONS.

Orbicularis oris relaxed.

1. Homœopathic leuco-plasmatic molluscoidea en demi-occipitalis.
2. Allotropic modifications of protoplasm, et sporadic ganglia, in aqua non-distillata.
3. Olivary bodies, with fibrillated vegetalis.
4. Non-peptonized plantar tissue, cum tubercular tuberosa.
5. Honan muscularis, aux degluted fungi, et vegetating tumors.
6. Ox-filly. holy-margarated, mit verdant gall-stones, à la hygiéne.
7. $C_6 H_8 O_7 + Aq + H_2 O + HOH$—at 0° Cent.
8. Disarticulated rooster [à la Frank] with antiseptic dressing.
9. Lactated $H_2 O$ in frigidity.
10. Troches, pellets, bursæ and calculi.
11. Coagulated serum-albumen, in blastodermic membrane.
12. Pomum Evae and other fruits.
13. Caffein 3x, à la HNO_3 test.

Orbicularis oris contracted.

'88 Chironian Board.

THE following gentlemen will constitute THE CHIRONIAN Board for next year :

Managing Editor, . . . R. E. HINMAN.
Materia Medica, . . . E. S. SMITH.
Obstetrics, ... F. W. HAMLIN.
Practice, ... C. A. GWYNN.
Surgery, ... C. N. PLATT.
Pædology, ... D. H. MCGRAW.
College Notes, ... A. A. HOAG.
Bus. Manager, ... W. A. WAKELEY.
Asst. Bus. Manager, . . F. L. C. DOWE, '89.
Asst. Editor College Notes, W. H. BENNETT, '89.

We bespeak for the incoming board the sympathy and cordial support of the whole college. THE CHIRONIAN is intended to be a paper to which all may feel free to contribute with the knowledge that their productions will be viewed with a friendly eye by the editors, and in the great majority of instances given a place in the paper. The next CHIRONIAN Board has some very able men in its ranks, and all are enthusiastic and anxious that the good name of the paper shall not suffer in their hands. Let one and all lend a helping hand.